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1 2 13 AFR 15 ANII: 38 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 3 NJ 148 2 11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Magistrate Case No. 12 Plaintiff, COMPLAINT 18 U.S.C. §545 - Smuggling; 13 v. 16 U.S.C. §§3372 and 3373-Unlawful Trade in Wildlife; 18 U.S.C. §2 - Aiding ar OI CHUNG. 14 15 Abetting Defendant. 16 17 The undersigned complainant, being duly sworn, states: 18 19 COUNT ONE On or about February 27, 2013, within the Southern 20 21 District of California, defendant OI CHUNG did knowingly and willfully cause another to smuggle and attempt to smuggle 22 into the United States from Mexico, merchandise which should 23 have been invoiced, to wit, 6 Totoaba macdonaldi swim 24 bladders, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, 25 Sections 545 and 2. 26 COUNT TWO 27

On or about February 27, 2013, within the Southern District of California, defendant OI CHUNG did knowingly cause another to import fish, to wit: 6 swim bladders from

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Totoaba macdonaldi, with a market value of over \$350.00, that was taken, possessed, transported, and sold in violation of foreign law, to wit, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, knowing that the fish were taken, possessed, transported and sold in violation of foreign law, 7 violation of Title 16, United States Code, Sections 3372(a)(1) and 3373(d)(1)(A) and Title 18, United States Code, Section 2.

COUNT THREE

about March 30, 2013, within the Southern District of California, defendant OI CHUNG did knowingly and willfully smuggle and attempt to smuggle into the United States from Mexico, merchandise which should have been invoiced, to wit, 5 Totoaba macdonaldi swim bladders, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 545 and 2.

COUNT FOUR

On or about March 30, 2013, within the Southern District of California, defendant OI CHUNG did knowingly fish. 5 swim bladders import to wit: from Totoaba macdonaldi, with a market value of over \$350.00, that was taken, possessed, transported, and sold in violation of foreign law, to wit, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, knowing that the fish were taken, possessed, transported and sold in violation of foreign law, in violation of Title 16, United States Code, Sections 3372(a)(1) and 3373(d)(1)(A) and Title

18, United States Code, Section 2. And the complainant states that this complaint is based on the attached statement of facts, which is incorporated herein by reference. Roger Turnell U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Special Agent SWORN TO BEFORE ME AND SUBSCRIBED IN MY PRESENCE, THIS DAY OF APRIL, 2013. HON. DAVID BARTICK UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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STATEMENT OF FACTS

- 1. I am a special agent with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Law Enforcement, and have been so since 2006. My responsibilities include enforcing the Endangered Species Act ("ESA"), at Title 16, United States Code, Sections 1531-1543, and the Lacey Act, at Title 16, United States Code, Sections 3372 and 3373.
- 2. Because many of the covered species are highly migratory, enforcement of the ESA intersects with the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora ("CITES"), an international agreement signed by 176 nations and implemented in 1975, which restricts the international trade and transportation of covered species. My duties also include enforcement of CITES.
- 3. One species protected by the ESA and CITES is the Totoaba macdonaldi, also known as Cynoscion macdonaldi. This marine fish is the largest species within the scaienidae family. It can grow to more than 6 ½ feet in length, weigh up to 220 pounds, and can live up to 25 years. They are endemic only to the Gulf of California, the narrow inlet between Baja California and the Mexico's mainland (also called the Sea of Cortez).
- 4. The Totoaba's spawning season, which runs from approximately March to May each year, has just begun. During this time, Totoaba travel to the shallower waters at the

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mouth of the Colorado River, making them vulnerable to commercial and sport fishermen.

- The Totoaba macdonaldi's large swim bladders are 5. highly prized for use in Asian cuisine. These bladders are removed from the fish and often imported from Mexico to other countries, either dried or fresh. I have learned that, in some instances, the fish are taken from the Colorado River, carved open so their swim bladders can be removed, and left to die on the shores. The closest U.S. 12 / Mexico ports to the Sea of Cortez are in Calexico, California and San Luis, Arizona.
 - On February 27, 2013, J.N. entered the United 6. States from Mexico at the Calexico East Port of Entry ("POE"), in Calexico, California, which is in the Southern District of California. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") officers discovered six (6) dried swim bladders, weighing approximately 2.5 kilograms, in his vehicle that appeared to come from endangered Totoaba fish. J.N. said he thought he was transporting squid. The swim bladders were seized and turned over to the custody of USFWS. J.N. was released.
 - J.N. later informed agents that defendant CHUNG had given him the swim bladders, and had paid him \$150 to transport them into the United States.
 - On March 30, 2013, defendant CHUNG entered the United States at the Calexico East POE. He was referred to

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secondary. CHUNG had a cooler of various fish and clams in his vehicle. Further inspection revealed five dried Totoaba bladders hidden in two duffle bags wrapped in clothing inside the vehicle. CHUNG was advised that he could not import Totoaba into the United States. The Totoaba was seized and CHUNG was released.

- 9. Working with agents, J.N. agreed to deliver the Totoaba swim bladders seized on February 27 back to CHUNG, who had arranged for them to be imported from Mexico. On April 12, 2013, defendant CHUNG met J.N. at a restaurant in Rosecrans, CA to retrieve the Totoaba swim bladders. CHUNG paid J.N. \$1000 for the swim bladders.
- 10. Totoaba swim bladders can be identified by distinctive tubes that are attached to the swim bladders. Based on consultation with other wildlife enforcement agents and my previous experience with other seizure of Totoaba, I believe that the swim bladders imported by J.N. on February 27, 2013 at CHUNG's direction, and by CHUNG on March 30, 2013, were all taken from the endangered fish Totoaba macdonaldi.
- 11. In my experience, the value of the 11 Totoaba swim bladders imported by CHUNG into the United States on February 27 and 30 2013 is conservatively valued at approximately \$16,500. A conservative estimate of the resale value of the 11 swim bladders is approximately \$55,000.

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Accordingly, there is probable cause to believe that the defendant smuggled the Totoaba into the United States, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 545 and 2, unlawfully imported wildlife, in violation of Title 16, United States Code, Sections 3372(a)(1) and 3373(d)(1)(A), and engaged in conduct involving the intent to sell wildlife taken in violation of law, in violation of Title 16, United States Code, Sections 3372(a)(1) and 3373(d)(1)(B).

I declare under oath that the foregoing is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Roger Turnell

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Special Agent

8:52 AM, Apr 13, 2013

HON. DAVID BARTICK

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE